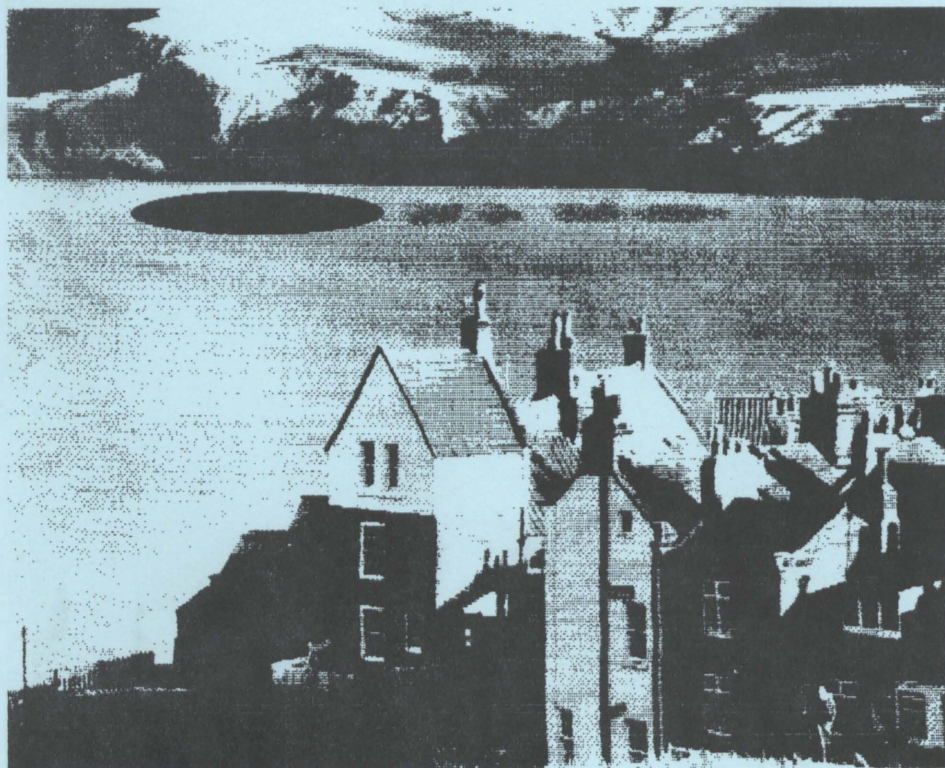


AWARENESS

The journal of Contact International (UK)

Issue 3 1990 - 1991



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The intriguing faces of Mars

The KLEE TV mystery

AWARENESS

A Contact (U.K.) Publication

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ADVERTISING RATES

£15 per page (4 issues) £10 per page (4 issues)
£5 per 1/2 page (4 issues) Lineage 50p a line of 12 words

EDITORIAL

It has been a bad year for the Establishment. We have seen the release of the "Guildford Four" and the "Birmingham Six" over terrible miscarriages of justice - fabricated confessions, intimidation and faulty forensic evidence. Judges living in "ivory towers" turned down appeals by these prisoners on several previous occasions. The Establishment had to be seen to be correct even if it took 15 years to prove otherwise. Likewise we had dire forebodings of the consequences of the Gulf War with Iraq:- thousands of our troops killed, petrol £4 a gallon, stock exchange collapse etc. In the event the might of Iraq's army was wiped out in 4 days with the minimum of allied casualties (although many thousands of Iraqi conscripts perished).

Closer to home, the average person appears to be marooned in front of a TV set for 30 hours a week and spends hours battling through traffic getting to work. Very few people can have an awareness of nature and accept the glib pronouncements of the media who create their own religions such as "Gazzamania" after that over-celebrated footballer. If the UFO movement had this sort of press coverage rather than some overpaid footballers or popstars we might be getting a few more reports coming in! Important events such as General Elections can also be won by skilful television campaigns. In other words, almost every aspect of our lives is pigeon-holed by the omnipresent media.

In days of Yesteryear, religion dominated the "hype market". We had the marketing of imagery, "angels" and other allegorical figures. The concept of "God" was - and still is to a lesser extent - a paternal, aged, male caucasian with white flowing beard and dressed in a white shroud. Why should he not be negroid, oriental or even female for that matter!

Getting round to our own subject - UFOs - we were introduced to so-called "Flying Saucers" in 1947, a description which even Arnold applied loosely, but media and film makers thereafter brainwashed us with the "Saucer" idea. Following on to this, the concept of an alien was and still is a humanoid - ideally "A little green man". Why higher life forms should have human outlines defies logic. The human frame is vulnerable to almost every force in the universe. If blood temperature varies more than 5 degrees above or below 98.4F the person becomes very ill. A single bullet can destroy a life within a second, and so on. Thus we are pigeon-holed again into a belief of humanoid shaped beings in "Flying Saucers". Our interpretation of a UFO sighting is limited by our "frames of reference". Most witnesses could not describe an experience outside their education. On recall, they interpolate the old saucer/green man concept just as Roman Catholic witnesses to "miracles" recreate the Holy Mother, Mary, due to the many images that abound in their churches and literature. (Remember our study of the Fatima miracle).

Again, when the media call in an "expert" to pontificate on UFOs they select some old buffer from the universities with a track record in conventional science par excellence, but who probably has never read a book on UFOs in his life. Sickening references to "little green men" are guaranteed to arise either from the interviewer or interviewee. If they chose "Ned the Shepherd" to discuss the subject it might be far more appropriate - at least he would be more in tune with nature and the great outdoors!

This organisation, Contact International, is satisfied that higher life forms do exist from the evidence of just a few of the countless thousands of reports we have quietly assessed over the past 25 years. We are aware that unknown natural phenomena, plant and animal life remain to be discovered on our planet. In view of the changes in approach of UFO groups and certain individuals in the past year, we set out an analysis of our aims below.

The Editor

CONTACT INTERNATIONAL - OUR AIMS

The original aims of the organisation were defined in 1973:

1. To study, without bias, prejudice or preconception, Unidentified Flying Object phenomena and associated manifestations.
2. To disseminate its findings on a global basis, through the medium of its affiliated bodies.
3. To seek to contribute, through its activities, towards the goals of International Co-operation, Understanding and Friendship.

Article 1. does not commit C.I to any rigid beliefs such as ETH (Extra Terrestrial Hypothesis) or that there are humanoid forms associated with UFOs. Thus our interpretation is to be considered an evolving process, based on the facts presented by reports or manifestations.

The analysis of reports received has been coded A to P as listed below. The grades A-D are interpreted as 'unidentifieds'; E-P are 'identifiable' phenomena.

Categories

Definitions of Categories

- | | |
|----|---|
| A. | Genuine UFOs: reports containing abundant data enabling thorough investigation. |
| B. | Probable UFOS: data not 100% conclusive, but nearly so. |
| C. | Possible UFOs: data less than 75% conclusive, although on balance the known details indicate that the relevant phenomenon could have been a genuine UFO. |
| D. | Reports lacking sufficient data for positive identification either way. Most objects observed for 5 seconds or less are so classified. |
| E. | Rocketry and space capsule debris. |
| F. | Artificial satellite (e.g., Telstar). |
| G. | Meteor. |
| H. | Fireball. |
| J. | Star. |
| K. | Planet. |
| L. | Parhelia, Aurora, Mirages, Temperature Inversions, or comparable natural effects. |
| M. | Aeroplane |

- N. Meteorological Balloon.
O. High Flying Birds or Insects.
P. Hoax, or Hallucination.

At the end of the day, there remains the instinctive belief that there exists a technologically advanced life form ("advanced" over homo sapiens). We do not speculate on the origin of the life form - it could have been co-existing with us on the Earth or from somewhere in space. The means of communication between human life and the advanced form is the difficulty that presents itself - it may be comparable to ants trying to communicate with man or vice-versa.

If we thought the origin of UFOs was mundane, I.E explainable by conventional science, or due to an unlisted natural phenomenon, then our organisation may not have survived these past 25 years.

AN ACCURATE DECODING OF THE LONG DELAYED ECHOES OF 11.10.28. ?

by Michael Soper

On the eleventh of October 1928, Professor Stormer of the Philips laboratory at Eindhoven recorded an anomalous series of long delayed echoes to his very strong broadcasts in the 31 metre band.

This was the sequence of delays in seconds : 15,9,4, 8,13,8,12,10, 9,5,8,7,6,12,14,14,12,8,12,5,8,12,8,14,14,15,12,7,5,5,13,8,8,8,13 9,10,7,14,6,9,...

In 1973 Duncan A. Lunan the Astronomer hypothesized that this might be some kind of extraterrestrial communication from a probe waiting in our solar system for life to emerge on Earth. He plotted these figures against a time axis and obtained a map of Bootes the constellation to remarkable accuracy. In this article another approach is made - a more numerical one.

The hypothesis was made that the first part of the message could represent a hexadecimal fraction : $15/16 + 9/256 + 4/4096 + \dots$ the numerators being powers of 16 in sequence. Why base 16? This is one more than the highest number (15) recorded in the sequences. The value of this as a decimal is .973767878045... a number remarkable for containing four 7s in even places : and this accuracy being obtained from the first seven numbers in the list. Firmly eschewing number mysticism, we now look for other 7's. Taking out the first five odd digits we find the number 93688 which when divided by 8 gives 11711 or another 7 and four ones : four being the smallest non-trivial square. Completely factorising down the number we obtain:

$$93688 = 2.2.2 .7.7 .239 = 392.239 \text{ (.denotes 'times')}$$

239 has the property that it requires 9 cubes to write as a sum. So has 23. These are the only two such numbers. Note that the feature 7 and 'square' features again. 392 and 239 seem to suggest 'cyclic permutation of three objects'. On the basis of '7' and 'square' and arrangements of three we now write the remainder of the sequence of delays (from 10, onwards) in binary; each number taking up four contiguous spaces in a 7x7 square. We miss out the

49th square because only complete numbers are entered up. We obtain these arrays where zeros, not 1's are stressed:

```
.0.0.00  ..00.00  ..0..00
.0.0..0  0...0..  ..0.00.
000...0  .0.....  .....00
..0..00  .000...  ..0.00.
...0...  0.0...0  0.0..00
0..000.  ..000.0  .
0..000  00.000
```

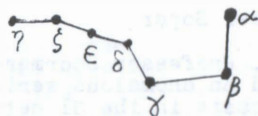
which is remarkable for the appearance of bench-marks:

```
000  00000
0
```

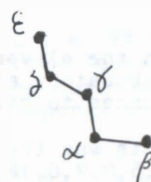
In the first square is a picture of the Plough or Ursa Major, and in the second square is a picture of Cassiopeia and (between the two 'notch' benchmarks) an indication of a star just above the 'w' of Cassiopeia indicating a direction between gamma and kappa of that constellation.

URSA MAJOR

```
.0.0.00
.0.0..0
000...0
..0..00
...0...
0..000.
0..000
```



CASSIOPEIA



Frankly, I was prepared to put the whole thing down to chance until a third square appeared: because of the double colon and the double wavy line which fits perfectly into the array. Also when the second square is fitted to the first, this is obtained:- and if the six-shape is edited to a square, a pattern of two dipoles attached by a link through a square (space-time) is obtained. (Horizontal dipoles on masts having a T shape.) This pattern is symmetrical with this alteration which we shall justify later. Suppose a broadcast must be made - what frequency should be used? Even this can be found: the last square has a logical requirement that it should be completed by the two zeros on the third row moving 'through' the plate; and when recoded in numbers this sequence appears, different from the one received: 13,9,10,4,15,14,9,5,9.... which when expressed in base 16 as before: .850173866 is obtained, ignoring after the zero this time, we get 173866 = 2.7.11.1129 1129 being a prime. Now instead of 11711 we have 2711 and 1129 is remarkable in being expressible as

```
..0..00
..0.00.
00..00.
0.0..00
```

```
0
000
800
000
0
000
0
```

$$1129 = 27.27 + 400$$

$$= 23.23 + 600$$

thus justifying the 6 zero to 4 zero construction earlier to make the plan symmetrical. Also 1129 = 27.27 + 20.20 and subtracting 20 from 27 gives 7 once again. Where do the transmitter dishes get pointed? Either a star in Ursa Major from the first diagram or one of these from the star catalogues: HD4635 (20pc), HD4075 (23pc), HD5728 (55pc), HD3891 (72pc), HD3366 (86pc), HD4880 (89pc), 23Cass, 21Cass, HD4440 (140pc). Broadcast on 1129MHz or submultiple.

THE KLEE-TV MYSTERY: A LEGEND EXAMINED

By B.J. Burden

The KLEE mystery was first widely publicised by the late Frank Edwards in Flying Saucers Serious Business (Mayflower Dell 1967) and it still crops up from time to time in UFO literature. The story is used to illustrate the proposition that in order to advertise its existence a deep-space civilisation's best strategy would be to record Earth's radio or TV transmissions and bounce them back at us.

According to Edwards, for a period of three days, beginning September 4th 1953, television viewers all over Britain found their domestic programme fading out and being replaced by a test-card bearing the letters "KLEE". KLEE was a station in Houston, Texas, but the BBC's investigators were astonished to discover that it had been off the air since 1950. According to Edwards, a BBC spokesman, after ruling out other possible explanations, admitted that "that leaves us with but one possibility, however bizarre, that these signals were transmitted to us purposefully and intelligently, from a source and for a purpose presently unknown."

It is a good story, and the putative Outspacers' choice of the KLEE test-card has a certain symbolic appropriateness, since KLEE is phonetically similar to French "clef" which means "key". The problem for me was that I remembered no such event. In 1953 there was only one British TV channel and the most trivial telly happenings, such as Wilfred Hyde White's problem as a new boy on the "Wats My Line" panel were avidly reported in the popular press. I personally saw no KLEE event on the small screen and read of none in the newspapers at the time.

Intrigued by Frank Edwards's account, I wrote to the BBC to ask if it was true. Apparently it was, though I stress that "apparently". In a letter dated 13th November 1967, a spokesman for the Head of Engineering Information Department referred to "the transmissions from the US television station KLEE-TV which were seen in this country in 1953". He reported that "In May 1950 it (KLEE-TV) was sold to its present operators and its identification changed to KPRC-TV. It is understood, however.... that for a number of years the station continued to radiate the KLEE-TV identification caption." That being so, the only mystery lay in how the signal got from North America to Britain, and this could be explained by abnormal conditions due to sunspot activity.

The letter also included the address of KPRC-TV and I wrote to ask for their version of events. Mr. Paul Huhndorff, the Operations Manager of KPRC, made his file available to me.

The file begins with a letter dated 28th September, 1953, from a Mr. Charles Batley of London SW1 enclosing a photo of "what I believe is your test signal as received in Great Britain at 3.50 p.m. British Summer Time on 14th September 1953." Students of synchronicity will note that the date coincides with Albert K Bender's encounter with the Men in Black. Batley asks for the photo to be endorsed and returned.

* Copyright c Bocking, Braintree, Essex.

Huhndorff reacts, in a letter dated 6th October, by reporting the demise of KLEE-TV "in July of 1950" and insisting that "since that time there has been no recorded call letters for KLEE assigned to any other station in the world according to our records." He opines that Batley's pic "definitely is not the type of test signal that we have used even while we were KLEE" and proposes that "by chance this is a picture of a Kleenex advertisement." He requests further information. On 19th October Batley writes enclosing a further photo "which I am sure is from your station at Houston on Channel 2".

On 16th February 1954 George Baron enters the story. He writes under the letterhead of Atlantic Electronics, Lancaster. In at least one account of the KLEE mystery "Atlantic" has been romanticised into "Atlantis". Baron identifies himself as the source of the original photo and encloses another print. He writes: "The reception we photographed was KLEE-TV and as you will see from the enclosed list, it is one of very many stations we have received by our system of reception.... The point of great interest is .. to know if you can explain these repeated receptions from 2 to 4 years after July of 1950 at which date these call letters ceased to be used. You may be aware that we have had no correspondence with Mr. Shunaman of Radio Electronics who suggests that if there is no hoax.... the receptions may be being reflected from some planetary body or matter. Is there any chance that some amateur is sending out with the same call letters, taking advantage of the knowledge that it had been discontinued?"

Huhndorff meanwhile had made enquiries as to whether a Kleenex advertisement had been run on Channel 2 at the relevant time but had drawn a blank. In a letter to Baron dated 26th February he poses five questions:

1. What kind of set are you using , American or British?
2. Have you received any other information other than the call signs and if so what does it consist of?
3. Have you received any sound accompanying the picture and if so, what identification?
4. Does rotating or moving the receiving antenna have any effect upon the signal? If so, which directions are best signal source?
5. Is this always picked up on Channel 2?

A month later, in a letter dated 29th March, a heavyweight weighs in with the answers. Henry Cockcroft Taylor states, "I am 78 years of age and have been experimenting with Light Waves for Television for over 40 years and the knowledge I gained during my early years as an Engineer's Patternmaker at leading Electrical firms has helped me considerably in designing and building the delicate gear for Light Wave Long Distance Transmission." His answers to Huhndorff's questions are as follows:

1. We are using our own design - a highly sensitive Superheterodyne set embodying the American tuning. We have however an American set which we are not operating yet.
2. We received poor images, we have better photographs.
3. Sound has been received but there is much distortion caused through

local interference.

4. We use an invention of a Light Cell. No antennae of any description is used. We do rotate the light cell and we find the best results are obtained by turning the cell away from the station instead of at it.
5. So far as we know - Channel 2.

The letter is long and rambling and makes further claims about TV transmissions received from various parts of the world. The last paragraph issues an invitation: "We.... have made arrangements with an experienced Transmission Receptionist in Tanganyika to try out a Receiver which we propose to dispatch to him to make tests to pick up Test Cards e.g. TIDE, FRYS, BOVRIL, which will be transmitted to him from here for him to pick up there. The gentleman is a barrister at law and very capable for the job. It occurs to us therefore to ask you if you would care to collorate (sic) with us in the same way if we dispatch a set to you...."

When Huhndorff read Taylor's claim to have been experimenting with television since 1914 (!) he must have sensed a wind-up. At any rate he evidently decided that this was an offer he could afford to refuse, since the next letter in the file, also from Taylor, and dated 2nd June 1954, begins: "I beg to refer you to my long letter...and as I have had no reply or acknowledgment...I now submit further information..."

Meanwhile, in an article from TV Guide April 30-May 6, 1954 we read that:

"Engineer Huhndorff...offers three theories.

1. The whole business is a hoax perpetrated by some amateur TV operator. This he discounts on the grounds of his fellow engineers' integrity.
2. The signals may have rebounded from a celestial object, a light year and a half away. This would be a mathematical miracle if it happened once. Several times is just too fantastic for belief.
3. Some intelligence in outer space has received the signal and has retransmitted it in the hope of communicating with this planet."

The affair aroused the interest of F.D. Drake, associate astronomer at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Green Bank, West Virginia. He examined Huhndorff's records but did not, it seems make any contact with Taylor and his associates. At any rate, after investigating the matter, he concluded in a letter dated 17th November 1959 that there was a mundane explanation. According to Charlotte Phelan, writing in Houston Now 14th February 1960, Drake decided that: "an aged inventor in England who had been working for years on an apparatus to receive television images from other parts of the world, including America, had somehow let his faith in his machine exaggerate its true capabilities. Drake concluded that the KLEE-TV signal was not a signal at all, but a copy of a station identification card. The image of the card was actually transmitted - as well as 'received' - by the British inventor."

In support of Drake's explanation is the fact that, contrary to Frank Edwards's claim, the KLEE-TV signal did not blanket the British Isles. It was viewed and photographed on one specific and specially designed TV apparatus. The fact that Batley's letter came from London whereas Baron wrote from Lancaster created the illusion that a countrywide phenomenon was involved.

If the whole affair was a hoax, some clue to the motivation behind it may be hinted at in Taylor's peevish rejection of the extraterrestrial theory in his 29th March letter: "You seem to have arrived in your attempt at explanation, at something fantastic even on a par with "Flying Saucers" mystery. I can assure you it is nothing of the kind and moreover the invention was invented by me alone and brought up to its present successful stage, at a huge cost of money and years of toil and has not yet been commercialised. It is my sole property therefore."

On the other hand, would not hoaxers out to fabricate evidence of transatlantic TV reception have taken the elementary step of ascertaining that KLEE-TV was still on the air or, when they realised their mistake, have seized upon any excuse to drop the matter before things got out of control?

Other questions remain unanswered. The TV Guide article reports that "members of the old KLEE-TV staff have identified the pictures of the signals as looking like the standard call letters slide they used." Presumably later photos were of better quality than the first one, where Huhndorff was unable to distinguish whether the letters spelled KLEE-TV or KLEENEX. If Taylor and his friends indeed obtained their pics by televising and photographing a copy of the KLEE-TV test-card, why did they not send Huhndorff a half-way decent print at the outset?

The ludicrous-sounding proposition that Taylor received his transatlantic images via a "light cell" cuts both ways since, surely a hoaxer with sufficient technical competence to set up the equipment needed for televising KLEE's test-card would also have sufficient nous to invent a credible-sounding antenna for his receiver.

One more fact weighs in Taylor's favour. This is a letter which Huhndorff received from one Edward Mikulencak of Moulton, Texas. He claimed that "On the night of February 13th, or morning of February 14th, I had been staying up with a sick baby of mine, while I happened to get the idea to see if there was anything on TV to make the time fly by. However, after I turned on the set, it appeared on KLEE-TV on Channel 12 at about three a.m. appearing very clearly, only interference was the fringe area. It lasted approximately thirty minutes, after which I turned off the set, I figured this was a new station breaking in. I turned the antenna in all directions, but it didn't make much or no difference at all."

Huhndorff wrote requesting further details but his enquiry seems to have gone unanswered.

What finally, is one to make of the BBC spokesman's "understanding" that KPRC continued to radiate the KLEE caption "for a number of years"? Is this, in fact, a misunderstanding generated by the Huhndorff-Taylor controversy, or had he evidence that other electronic buffs picked up the KLEE test-card?

The KLEE caption was not the only unusual transmission Taylor claimed to have picked up. He lists some of them follows:

- OHIO-TV with 2 radiated strokes on each side and 2 radiated strokes at top and bottom.
- IND-4 XT-VN with picture of an Indian in centre (This, we believe, is a test pattern sent out from a Philadelphia TV Station)
- A Transmitting Camera design with TV in centre.
- KM with a ships design of a battleship.
- A Steering Wheel of a ship with TV in centre.
- MTV with two long ornaments on each side.

At this distance in time it seems entirely possible that Taylor did develop an unusual form of TV receiver which did pick up some unusual signals, but that he lacked the resources and entrepreneurial flair to exploit his invention to the full. A well-intentioned attempt by a colleague to obtain confirmation of Taylor's achievement led to a controversy which led in turn to Taylors' being dismissed as a hoaxer.

If the signals were real, did they come from space or was some terrestrial agency or Agency using the KLEE-TV test-card in a clandestine experiment - or were John Keel's Cosmic Jokers up to their old trick of elevating some unsuspecting dupe to the status of a celebrity and then dropping him in the excrement?

If any readers can shed further light on this enigma, please write to me c/o Awareness.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES 1991

By G.E.Ambler

Of the many millions of stars and the few planets visible in the night sky, only the very brightest are usually associated with UFO misidentifications - namely Mars, Jupiter and Venus. Venus is always exceptionally bright at the times it is visible - up to twice as intense as the next brightest star/planet. Mars shows itself as a reddish light - more like a dirty yellow to the naked eye in U.K skies - as contrasted to the pure white of Jupiter and Venus. Mars is also only prominent about every two years, and in 1991 it is a declining object and should not be bright enough to cause any misidentifications. Jupiter is usually seen for a good part of most years - around 9-10 months and always a bright white object. The brightest star Sirius is visible in the Winter months only from about November to March, always appearing just below the constellation of Orion. This is the only star of negative magnitude (I.E very bright). Remember the planets are like next door neighbours to us on Earth and their positions and times of appearance vary widely each year, but stars maintain a repeatable pattern and appear at the same spot in the sky with the same brightness year after year at a given date.

10

The individual movements of the planets during 1991 are outlined below. Of the 8 other planets in our Solar System, we can only observe the nearest 5 - Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. The outer 3 - Uranus, Neptune and Pluto are so remote as to be barely noticeable in the night sky.

Mercury: This planet is very close to the sun and consequently orbits in a very short time. At times Mercury can be very bright, but is always difficult to see as it is very low in the sky either at sunset or sunrise looking towards the sun. During 1991 it will be visible in the U.K only in the second half of the month of March and early April, towards sunset in the west. It is brightest on March 15th. A second chance to see Mercury is during the first 3 weeks of September at sunrise - brightest on September 21st. Another early morning sighting may be had from Dec20-27.

Venus: Magnificent evening object from January to July appearing for longer and brighter each night as the year progresses. By May it appears in the sky until 23.00. Its maximum magnitude or brightness is measured at -4.5 on July 17th. From September Venus appears as a morning object for a short time before dawn, gradually becoming more apparent up to the end of the year. When seen as an evening star, Venus is towards the west and as a morning star towards the east in accordance with the setting or rising sun. It is never seen directly overhead.

Mars: From a state of opposition (nearest approach to Earth) in late 1990, Mars becomes less significant through 1991, disappearing altogether by mid-June. In January it is quite bright and seen most of the night, but then fades and can be seen only in the evenings for shorter and shorter periods.

Jupiter: The planet is in opposition on January 29th and visible all night reaching magnitude -2.6. It then gradually fades until disappearing in July. Even so the brightness is still very apparent in the early evenings. It reappears as a morning star just before dawn in September. By the end of the year it is brightening again and visible from midnight to dawn.

Saturn: The ringed planet is magnificent to view with a telescope, but never becomes bright to the naked eye. During 1991 it starts to become visible before dawn in May, and is visible all night in July and August with its opposition on July 27th with a maximum brightness of +0.2. From September to December it is seen in the evening only becoming fainter.

Uranus and Neptune: These planets, recently revealed to us by the Voyager probes, are in opposition on July 4th and July 8th respectively. Even at their closest, their magnitudes are +5.6 and +7.9 which is extremely faint.

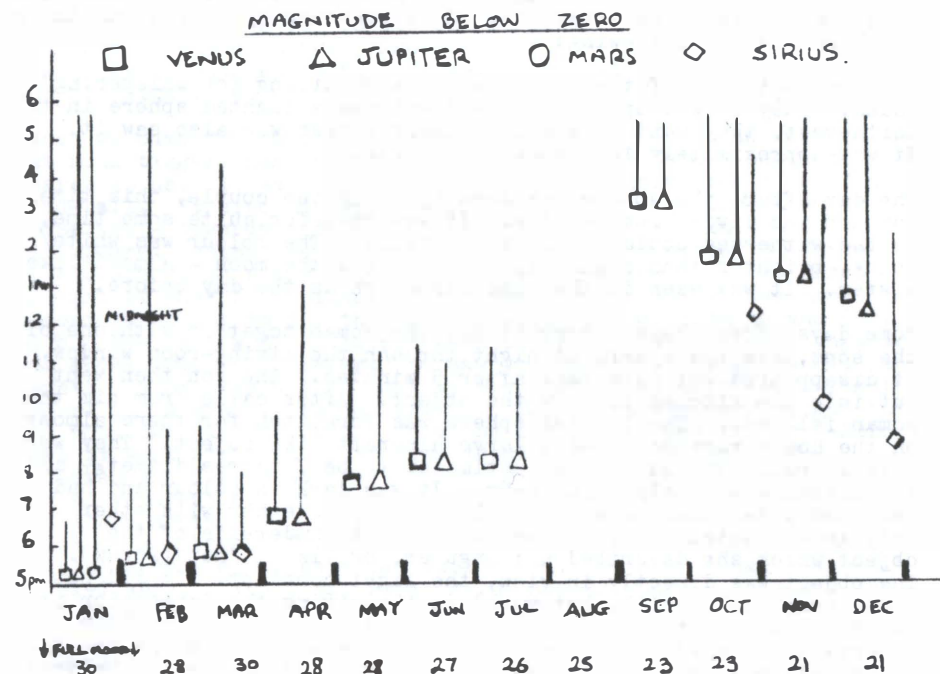
The chart overleaf gives a guide to the magnitude and time of viewing the brightest objects during 1991.

Dark and Light Nights: It is sometimes very strange that an overcast night can be eerily light. This can be put down to the Moon diffusing light into the cloud layers and giving an even light all over rather than a patchy effect with an open sky. This can be compared to the results of using a "pearl" electric light bulb.

The order of lightest and darkest nights are:

- (A) Full moon above overcast sky.
- (B) Full moon in clear sky.
- (C) Starlight only.
- (D) Complete overcast, no moon.

Source; - Yearbook of Astronomy 1991 Editor: Patrick Moore.



SKYWATCHES

Members of the Oxford group will hold skywatches at the following locations during July. All readers are invited to join us from 8.30 p.m onwards unless wet. By this time there should be some clear indication of how this years Crop Circle events are developing and we can exchange information.

Sunday July 14 th Cheesefoot Head car park, A272, about 3 miles from Winchester on Petersfield road.

Monday July 22 nd Brill Hill, by the windmill. Location is about 3 miles south of A41 and 1 mile north of B4011 between Bicester, Oxon and Aylesbury, Bucks.

Sunday July 28th Silbury Hill, Wilts. At the car park below the mound on the A4 road - few miles west of Marlborough.

REPORTS FROM NORWAY

Translated by Eileen Fletcher

January 1989

In January 1989 a family in Sande had some special experiences with some days between observations. This trustworthy couple and their two sons saw the following:

It began with one of the sons hearing a whistling (or whispering) sound. They looked up into the sky and saw a lighted sphere in the north-west, they went in and told their mother who also saw it. It was approximately 10° above the horizon.

The day after, the sphere was seen again by the couple, this time through the living room window. It was seen for quite some time, so the witnesses could easily see details. The colour was white/shiny, brighter than a planet, smaller than the moon - almost like a star. It was seen in the same direction as the day before.

Some days after these observations, the woman together with one of the sons, saw the sphere at night through the living-room window. It disappeared but came back after 5 minutes. The son then went out into the kitchen to view the object. After calls from him the woman followed. The lighted sphere was forgotten for there almost on the house veranda stood a large aircraft like object. They were both scared. The object was estimated to be 7 metres diameter and the distance was only about 5-6m. It was dark in colour and had "windows", two large and two small lights, together with other indefinable details. The woman noticed the underside of the object which she described as: Angular, or like a "nut" (screw). The object was directly in view, the light constant. It did not stand completely still, but moved gently giving the impression it would collide with the house. They heard no sound. The whole observation lasted about one minute and the woman said she could not recall how the object disappeared. She did not really believe in UFOs before her own experience and is scared by what she and her family saw.

29th January 1989

The observation was made in Sylling, north of Drammen (about 20Km west of Oslo). The witness, a woman, heard a powerful deep unusual noise, which she could not associate with anything. She went to the window and saw an object which came up from behind the trees. It moved gently to the left of the witness and stood still a moment. The object was now silent, dark in colour and in shape was like two plates placed together. It had 10 blinking red lights in the middle. The distance was estimated to be about 100m. then she saw a tree in the background to compare with. The diameter was estimated to be 10-12m. height 25-30m. The object disappeared behind the main road at slow speed. The witness who had gone out onto the veranda now darted back into the house, hoping to possibly see it from the other side of the house. She saw the object as it disappeared out of sight, it had a bright white light at the back.

Andebu Observation

Earlier on the 23rd January, Synnove Isaksen in Andebu (approx.

15km. west of Tonsberg in southern Norway) had an observation which is now well known to many in Norway. The weekly publication "Hjemmet" gave a report on the incident after a tip from Odd-Gunnar Roed of UFO Norway. It was also informed about the following incident of the 13th May in Kodal (approx. south-west of Tonsberg).

Synnove Isaksen was out in his car in the centre of Andebu at 20.00hrs in the evening. Also in the car were his children Linda Beate 12 years and Jan aged 9 years. The weather was fine and it was starlight. We will let the witness tell his own story:

"When we came to Gravdal, I remarked about a star in the sky which was much bigger than the others. Suddenly the "star" began to move nearer to us. It was like a great lighted sphere, the size of a hand-ball. It circled around and move in the same direction as ourselves - towards Andebu. It followed us about 3km. then disappeared behind tree-tops. When we were by Andebu 'E' Works we saw something remarkable coming down from the sky. We first thought it must be a plane. I stopped the car and at the same time placed us nearer to it, then it was about 500 m. from us and 30m. high. Now we saw it could not be a plane. It was silent, angular and about 10m. in diameter. We saw the underneath - which had many lights. There was a big light in the middle and many small lights around it in green, red and yellow. The light was very bright but did not light up the area. It stood and we watched it for 1-2mins, then it went straight up at full speed and disappeared. The children and I were naturally quite shaken by the incident, as it was so remarkable. We drive on and after about 500m. the sphere was there again. It followed us for about 3 km above the tree-tops until we got home. I grabbed the camera to try and photograph it but the sphere disappeared at full speed. We saw it again when it circled above a thunderstorm at 21.00 and 22.00hrs. This was the last time we saw it".

27th July 1989

A young couple driving from Kragero to Drangedal (southern Norway) saw a blue/white light in the sky. It had been lightning and was overcast with a storm in the air. But a little later, they saw a red shimmering light in the sky. After driving a couple of kilometers they saw what they first thought was an aircraft. It was high up and blinked bright white lights, the lights staying in the same position to each other the whole time, consequently they must have been on an object. Because of the dark, no contours were seen, the object came "sinking" down from the sky till it was 150-200m from the car. The driver wound down the window. For 10-15 seconds the object stood still in the air, then "shot" forwards and downwards. It was so low that they could see the lights through the trees. They drove on but did not see the phenomenon again. No sound was heard and the observation lasted 3-4minutes.

3rd October 1989

Office manager Ingvild Anina Sletten, 32yrs old, observed the following when in Svene in Numedal (approx. 80km. s.w. of Oslo). An object stood still about 50m. above the tree-tops. The area was lit up and the shape was seen clearly. No bigger than a medium size house and approx. 20m. long it had two rows of white lights above each other and two red blinking lights. It then moved

south then turned westerly behind a ridge. Nils Helge **Tufto**, who drives for Imingfjell Turistheim, was also a witness to this.

Alnabru 14th Novemer 1989

A 36year old woman was on her way home from work when she spotted a flying object. It looked like an aircraft that had just taken off and was climbing. But because the aircraft was so low and looked to stand still in the air, the woman was curious. She stopped the car and wound down the window. Apart from traffic noise she could not hear any sound. The shape was just glimpsed but all the windows were fully lit. Underneath on one side was a red light which blinked. After about a minute, the object suddenly shot upwards at lightning speed and placed itself in the sky like a star. There was a full moon and it was starlight. The witness gave a drawing of what she saw.



Sandefjord 23rd November 1989

Lecturer Ivar Spilde, 48yrs, reported many observations this evening. At 19.15hrs he was driving in Skiringalsveien travelling south together with his wife and mother. Directly above the car Spilde saw a light which moved real slow towards the east. He exclaimed - "How on earth can it fly so slow!". At 21.15hrs his wife Wenche drove in Krokeveien towards Furustad. She had been to fetch their daughter. Together they observed a flying object which hung over the town in the north. It almost stood still and was unusually big. She described it to her husband as "a house with lights in many rooms".

From 21.45 to 22.30hrs Ivar Spilde heard a continuous noise (roar)? through the house window which aroused his curiosity. He repeatedly observed a helicopter over the western part of Sandefjord. At 23.00hrs he was in the bathroom, when he heard a somewhat heavy but at the same time muffled(?) noise(rumble?), he drew back the curtains to look out.

From the northwest came a flying object at low height, about 100 meters above the ground. The first observation was from the front and he soon established it was not an aircraft. It had a broad row of lights on the lower edge, with a body (construction) above which had lighted windows on many levels. On the ground great bewilderment was caused by the sight. Straight after this short observation, he saw the object outside the house.

It was about 150 m. away, still approx 100m. above the ground. Ivar Spilde relates: "I saw part of the underside turn towards me. It was rectangular - sides about 15 and 20m. long, the length shorter than the breadth. Underneath were more (5-6) rows of faint yellow white lights. These lights making the rectangular form

clearly visible. The platform upper body of the rectangular was seen even with the sides lit-up. At the bottom of the body were the faint lights in different colours. The body itself looked to be grey, on the corner towards me I clearly saw a sharp almost pure white light. The light source stood out from the body, almost like a pole, the base of the light made this part of the body visible. At normal aircraft speed the object disappeared out of my sight towards the south east".

A very clear and detailed observation. At the time the object passed the house there was great TV picture disturbance for some seconds. Observation lasted for approx 30 seconds.

15th December 1989

Ivar Spilde observed a number of times a flying object which reminded him of previous observations. He was out getting some fresh air, at 22.50 hrs he noticed a deep unusual sound which he'd heard 3 weeks earlier. Quite high in the sky he saw an object flying east-west. It was quite similar to the "rectangular" object on the first observation. On the front and back of the side he could see a blinking orange/red light. Between these two lights he saw white window-like lights in the upper part. These lights could have looked to be in the same position as the white light on the previous observation. In his report Spilde says: "I heard something which could be identified as an enormous acceleration. The whole western sky was filled by the sound which spread out and then went".

How many saw the same thing?

Sandefjord 15th December 1989

Britt Oswald 21yrs and her mother Renate Oswald reported that at 16.16.15hrs they saw a remarkably large object, from the living room window. The mother was first to notice a droning noise and looked out. The object was square, had no wings and travelled with the broad side first. Most prominent was the light: uppermost the long edge was a chain of blinking (pulsating) white neon lights with weaker pastel colours. Below was a window with attractive golden light, the window was round. Both women went out onto the veranda and saw the object glide away towards Larvik,. The sound was a deep droning or rumbling, something like the steady sound from a large boat. Some minutes later, they spotted the object at the other side of the house. It seemed to have made a great swing back in the direction it had first come. The distance was estimated at 600 meters.

From: UFO Aktuell. No.3 1990

Translation: Eileen Fletcher.

(Editor: Many thanks to Eileen for these excellent translations)

THE INTRIGUING " FACES" ON MARS

by Ananda Sirisena*

During the viking orbiter missions of Mars in 1976, one frame taken

of the landscape in Cydonia Mensae, showed a remarkable mesa whose morphology has an unmistakable resemblance to a human face. When the frame was shown to the press, the reporters covering the ongoing probe by the double orbiters with their landers were told by Dr. Gerald Soffen, chief Viking project scientist, that the "Face" was caused by a "trick of light".

This cursory dismissal of the intriguing feature was accompanied by the remark that when the Viking took "a picture a few hours later, it all went away." (Note 1)

A few hours later, that part of Mars would have been in darkness; therefore the assertion that "it all went away" was true in one sense but very misleading, for that area of Cydonia was not photographed again for another 35 martian days.

The original frame, number 35A72, which shows what shall be referred to here as the "Primary Facial Feature on Mars" (for reasons which will become clearer later) was taken at approximately 6.00 p.m. local time for Cydonia. The setting sun casts long shadows of all the curious objects in this 50.65km x 55.95km area (about 31.47 miles x 34.77 miles). The shadows are pointedly indicative of the suns 10° angle above the horizon. The serene image of the "Face" sits placidly among other large rocks and pyramid-shaped mesas. So regular are these pyramids that it is difficult to envisage such precise structures being formed entirely by natural erosional or tectonic forces.

In fact there are no less than one dozen enigmatic objects shown on Frame 35A72 (the "A" designates the camera on Viking 1). This frame has become one of the most controversial items in recent study of our neighbouring red planet (Note 2)

It was taken on the 35th orbit of Viking 1 and is the 72nd frame (hence the designation 35A72). The original data tapes of all the Viking pictures are archived by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA's public insistence that these features must be natural has led to much disquiet and argument.

Two computer experts in hardware and software, DiPietro and Molenaar, obtained copies of the tapes and performed an advanced technique of computer enhancement on the frame. They discovered that the one-and-a-half mile-wide mesa does indeed resemble a bisymmetrical human face from any angle. Their enhancements showed the undisputed existence of an eyeball within the eye cavity! DiPietro also discovered the image of the same area taken 35 days later - on frame 70A13.

Frame 70A13 was to open up the search for other photographs of the same area. Eventually, more were found, taken both by Viking 1 and Viking 11. Some of these were from a much further distance from the surface of Mars but they all confirmed the real existence of the feature and put paid to the dismissive theory that it was "all a trick of light".

In their book "UNUSUAL MARTIAN SURFACE FEATURES", DiPietro and Molenaar present a side-by-side comparison of the "Primary Faces" from the two separate frames, under differing lighting conditions and taken at quite different times of the afternoon, albeit a

month apart. When the two frames are placed alongside each other, it is apparent that all the features are common to both frames, are indeed solid, 3-dimensional objects, possibly carved direct from the underlying rocks which are native to these plains, the technical term for them being "knobby terrain".

The interesting question which arises from this comparison is, "How old are these rocks?". We do not have an answer to this question at the moment but it could be assumed that the features are as ancient as the underlying strata. It has now been established that the amount of water on Mars far exceeds initial estimates, with the detection of liquid water only meters below the martian surface. Planetary scientists believe that for at least a million years, large quantities of water freely flowed on Mars. (Note 3).

The Viking orbiters obtained much evidence of flash flooding in the northern hemisphere of Mars. Where there is water, there could be life is an axiom that exobiologists have long clung to. Life forms that might have developed on Mars under similar conditions as on Earth aeons ago, may have survived to brave the apparent cold and harsh environment presently noted upon the fourth planet in the solar system.

The Author's discovery

The author recently completed a study of 60,000 pictures of the surface of Mars as part of a research project. Not only was the author able to confirm the existence of the "Primary Face" on frames 35A72 and 70A13 but also discovered another bisymmetrical facial feature in the region of Cydonia. The "Secondary Face" is of the same order of magnitude as the first, although it is much more eroded. A striking aspect of the two facial features is their alignment to each other as well as their mathematical relationship to a pyramid-shaped artifact in the area.

In his book "THE MONUMENTS OF MARS" Richard Hoagland speculates on the ratio of distances between some of the objects on frame 35A72, thus hypothesizing on the artificiality of the layout. Although his theory has met with vitriolic scepticism within some sections of the scientific community, the author's discovery of the second facial feature tends to suggest that there may indeed be an intelligent pattern to the architecture and placing of the mysterious "Faces" and pyramids. Hoagland has also demonstrated that the "Primary Face", in its artistic and functional setting, its detail, its composition and symmetry provides evidence to support the theory of conscious creation. Hoagland also shows that there is 'order' and 'geometry' in the likeness to a homo sapiens face. (Note 4).

Lest the reader think that these features are skeletal in nature it is worth stressing that they are depictions in stone of fully-fleshed human faces, apparently with a helmet or head-dress of some kind. The debate about the existence of extraterrestrial life has come full circle, back to our solar system, right next door, close to home on Mars.

Ananda L Sirisena * Editor of Sri Lanka UFO Register.
Current UK Address Available from Editor.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

Note 1: "UNUSUAL MARS SURFACE FEATURES" by Vincent DiPietro, Gregory Molenaar and Dr. John Brandenburg. Fourth Edition 1982, 1988. This book is obtainable from Mars Research P.O. Box 284, Glen Dale, Maryland 20769 USA

Note 2: "THE FACE ON MARS: EVIDENCE FOR A LOST CIVILISATION?" by Randolph Pozos. Chigargo Review Press 1986. Anthropologist Randolph Pozos states in this book that one scientist refused to participate in a discussion about the "Face" because it reminded him of the image on the Turin Shroud and he did not want his scientific belief system shaken by something that might prove the truth of religion, as his so-called scientific beliefs were based on the falsity of religion!

Note 3: "THE LIFE ON MARS DILEMMA AND THE SAMPLE RETURN MISSION" by Dr. Gilbert Levin. From the "Workshop on Mars Sample Return Science". Lunar and Planetary Institute. LPI Technical Report No. 88-07. 1987.

In this report, Dr. Levin says, "No experiments are presently planned to seek living organisms in the Mars soil or to protect humans exposed Viable sample integrity and human safety have been set aside on the unwarranted assumption that Viking had demonstrated the sterility of Mars." Dr. Levin has argued forcefully that the LR (Labelled Release) experiments performed by the Viking Landers in 1976 produced evidence of "the presence of living organisms" on Mars.

Note 4: "THE MONUMENTS OF MARS - A CITY ON THE EDGE OF FOREVER" by Richard C. Hoagland. North Atlantic Books. 1987

In the publisher's foreward to this book with much "lateral thinking" in it, Richard Grossinger states, "Richard Hoagland believes that fear as much as indifference keeps us from acknowledging the "Face", i.e. from even confronting the dilemma of whether it is natural or artificial. Something in our nature doesn't want to "face" ourselves in this way; the reflection after all, is just as potentially damaging to the rigid priesthood of Western science as it is to the officials of Western Religion.

The photo is an enlargement of "The Primary Facial Feature" in Cydonia from frame 35A72. Courtesy The Space Science Data Centre. The author wishes to acknowledge the co-operation of Mr James L. Green, Acting Director, Goddard Institute (NASA) Maryland.

Editor: The Data Research group were shown slides of the Martian features by Ananda Sirisena on May 20th. The extra detail and the presence of the second face have demonstrated to us that 'the face' cannot be written off as a trick of the light. The evidence of an eyeball was made clear on both sides of the original face, and other slides indicate that the shaded side in the picture shown here is a symmetrically matching half to the side in sun-light.

THE PRIMARY FACIAL FEATURE ON MARS - IN CYDONIA FROM FRAME 35A72



>NATIONAL SPACE SCIENCE DATA CENTER

Crop Circles - 1990 Season Final Update

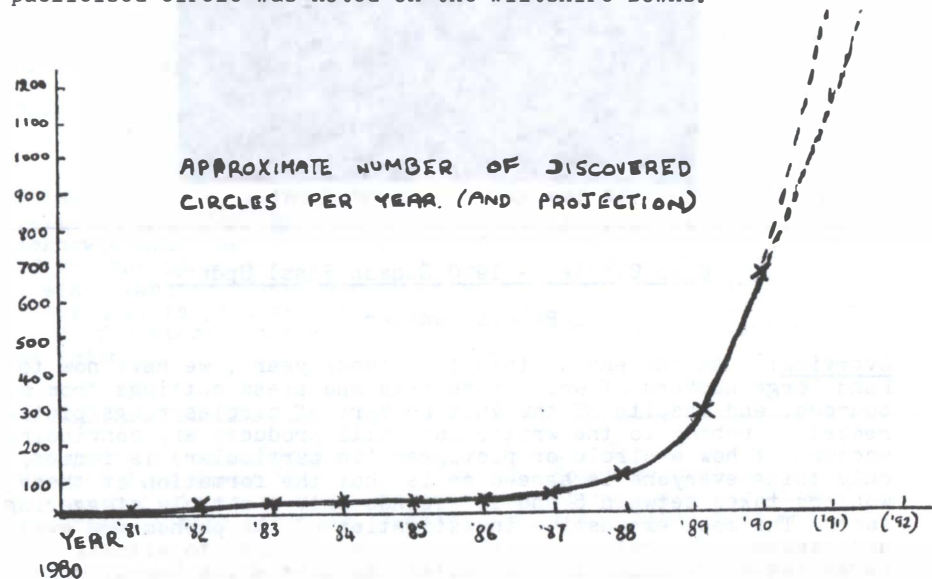
By G.E. Ambler

Overview: At the end of this tumultuous year, we have now to hand large numbers of written reports and press cuttings from many sources, and in spite of the vast numbers of circles/rings/pictograms recorded, nobody to the writer has still produced any convincing account of how a circle or pictogram (in particular) is formed. The only thing everyone is agreed on is that the formation of these wonders takes between 5 and 15 seconds only - a truly staggering fact. The most exhaustive investigation of the phenomenon ever undertaken - "Operation Blackbird" - was on hand to witness the formation of genuine circles (after the hoax which nearly undermined the whole project). The million pounds worth of high-tech cameras recorded "something" over where the circles formed, and computer enhancement has now revealed a "darkened swirl". As reported previously the circles were formed on the extreme edge of the camera range - teasing and thwarting all attempts to record formation in sufficient detail. The previous large scale watch of 1989 - "White Crow" ended in a similar fashion with a circle forming just as the cameras and rigs were being dismantled. Coincidences maybe, but giving the impression that the creator(s) are always

one step or more ahead of our puny efforts to nail them down!

There was an increasing interest by the army in the phenomenon, and it is strongly believed they were involved in the July 25th hoax at Bratton Castle, Wilts (Operation Blackbird) of which much has been written. The purpose was thought to be to undermine the public's perception of a paranormal origin which had been heightened by the pictures in National papers of the giant double pictogram at Alton Barnes just a couple of days previously. Reading through public and our private reports of the events surrounding this hoax - it all seems very reminiscent of UFO cover-ups of yester-year, and there must be a less public approach to any similar large scale observational work in 1991.

Numbers: In the previous Awareness it was estimated that the total of circles and/or pictograms for 1990 was around 500, but may have been high as a thousand. A new figure of 710 has been tendered (P.Fuller). These figures are assumed to not include the mini-circles or "grape-shots" of not more than 6ft diameter which were found in large quantities near to some of the spectacular pictograms. The 1989 estimate of 250-300 circles has been at least doubled and maybe trebled showing the incredible build-up in the last three years. (We would point out that "build-up" is caused by publicity to some extent, which generates many more observers seeking out circle locations each year. However the sort of increases in 1989 and 1990 could not possibly be accounted for in this way). The graph below shows the numbers recorded since 1980 when the first publicised circle was noted on the Wiltshire Downs.



Projection for 1991 is quite staggering - maybe up to 2000 circles!

Do these numbers mirror our own lives? Born in 1980 - a few intelligent indications in the first 5 years and then a huge addition to the knowledge at ages 9 and 10. (1989 and 1990). This is the point at which the average child expands rapidly in reading and numeracy. What then could be the outcome at age 15 (1995) or 18 (1998)?

Alton Barnes Update: We wrote in detail (Vol 17 No 1) about the Alton Barnes giant double pictogram and made personal measurements. It is unclear whether some of the narrow paths in our drawings were "original" as they do not show up in the aerial pictures. However the very long narrow path ending in a "fork" at the top of the diagram which extended the overall length by nearly 100 feet was by consensus of others present at the time of our visit thought to be original.

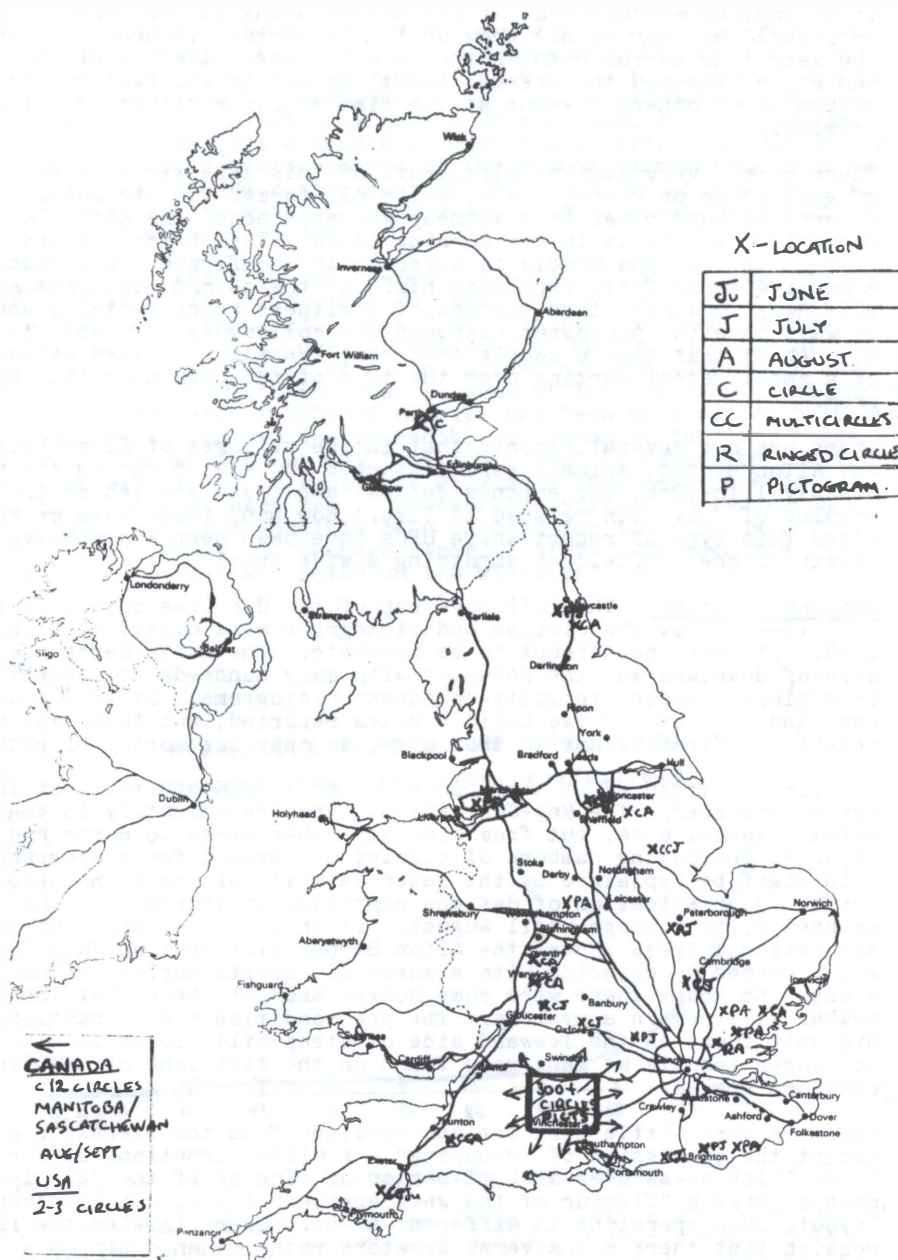
There were 3 very similar pictograms of this type within a few miles of each other on Pewsey Downs, Wilts all formed in late July. Late reports to hand refer to a witness who approached the Alton Barnes formation very early in the morning of July 12th (within hours of it forming) and was unable to approach the configuration because of a massive force field repelling him. At the second pictogram a mile away, another story emerges of a witness being mentally unable to walk into the pictogram although two colleagues were able to do so. About this time a couple took some sensational video pictures of a small object darting over the tops of the corn near this pictogram.

There are now several reports that in the villages of Alton Priors and Alton Barnes, animals were disturbed and howled during the night of July 11th-12th; car engines cut out and those started on the morning of July 12th refused to fire. How many times have we received this type of report where UFOs have been seen - a massive electro-magnetic field encompassing a wide area!

National Picture: The full page map of the U.K (see opposite) gives some idea of how the circles and pictograms were distributed in 1990. It makes no attempt to be complete. The north Hants - Wilts area of downland was the hot-spot with many hundreds of formations from simple circles to multi-component pictograms. Other areas may have had only one or two basic circles reported, but these may represent the first of any in that area, so they are worthy of report.

The first British event took place on April 28th and the last in early September. The May-June events were predominately in the popular Wessex area, but from mid-July other areas to north and east reported increasing numbers of circles and even a few pictograms. This might be explained by the later maturity of crops in these areas. Sophistication of designs continued to increase in the Wessex area right through until August. It should be pointed out that the National press showed the Alton Barnes pictogram on July 23rd which seemed to coincide with a surge of reports during the next few weeks. No doubt there were some hoaxes amongst these, but the exact number will remain a mystery. The pre-condition that formations are only found on the leeward side of steep hill slopes is clearly no longer tenable as many were found on the flat land of the Fens and East Anglia.

There is very little else one can conclude from the overall picture except the impression of "grouping" - similar formations appearing in smallish areas over a short period of time as if the "circle makers" have a "flavour of the week" approach trying out different layouts when operating in different areas. There is also the impression that there are several creators rather than a single supreme intelligence, but one must emphasise that the above are feelings and in no way is the phenomenon predictable other than to say it is proliferating.



Study Groups: There are now three special groups involved in detailed study of the Crop Circle phenomenon. Each is publishing a bulletin every 2-3 months. The philosophy of each group varies - see below.

(i) CPR - Circles Phenomenon Research. Directed by Pat Delgado and Colin Andrews - approach is essentially pragmatic, but recent utterances becoming mystical. Belief that a supreme intelligence controls the formation of circles/pictograms having eliminated all other possible alternatives. Delgado and Andrews have the longest experience of studying the phenomenon together with Dr Terence Meaden.

(ii) CCCS - Centre for Crop Circle Studies. A council of established writers in Fortean subject matter, scientists and archaeologists:- George Wingfield, Ralph Noyes, John Michael Green etc. Produce well balanced quarterly bulletin "The Cereologist". Approach indicates most contributors consider an "intelligence" behind the mystery, but with subtle variations in emphasis and style.

(iii) "Crop Watcher"/TORRO. Unholy alliance of BUFORA stalwarts Paul Fuller and Jenny Randles, and members of Dr Meaden's meteorological research team TORRO. Espouse Dr Meaden's "plasma vortex" origin for the phenomenon - anything not fitting the model is a hoax! Strangely, Dr Meaden himself appears to be uninvolved in the magazine. Style is brutal, patronising and disparaging towards other groups ideas and publications. Naughty boys suggesting "intelligences" and "UFOs" are severely dealt with! Good buffer against the more fanciful ideas if you can stand the vitriol being meted out! Lionel Beer (Advertisements) will supply most publications of these groups.

Acknowledgements:

Ron West (Investigator) Many thanks for information on a rash of circles and even a few pictograms appearing during the first week in August in Essex.

Paul Anderson: Many thanks for information on "Operation Blackbird" at which he was in attendance.

Paul Fuller: Appreciation of further detailed analysis/criticism of utterances in Awareness, although we are in disagreement on most points. We are asked to point out that photographs of the first "pictogram" formation showing isolated rectangular features were not deliberately withheld at the Oxford conference (June 23rd 1990) which might have been the impression given in Awareness Vol 17 Nol P.2. Paul informs us that the photographs intended to be shown to the conference were accidentally taken on holiday by the sister of the presenter.

1991 Events: Contact (UK) will report more fully than ever before on what unfolds - presupposing that anything does. We will circulate an interim newsletter if we are satisfied that sensational events are unfolding before the date of the next Awareness. Expectation is very high at the moment, but please be careful if doing close investigation - there is evidence that unknown forces are present in and around formations, and last year's events were known to cause nausea, head-aches and stomach troubles to some witnesses.

Stop Press: Very cold conditions have delayed the maturing of the main cereal crops by at least 4 weeks compared to last year. No formations were seen at Cheesefoot Head, Winchester (May 19th), but the first pictogram formation has been reported in a field of Rape at Winterbourne Stoke near Salisbury on May 14th. There have been a few previous circles in this crop which is the first structured crop to mature. Events in wheat fields are expected to unfold from mid-June onwards on present form.

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UFOs - A Global View

Preparations are underway for the largest and best ever UFO conference in the UK. Over the weekend of August 16, 17 & 18, 1991 at the Library Theatre, Sheffield, S. Yorkshire, the British UFO Research Association along with the Independent UFO Network, the Mutual UFO Network and the International Committee for UFO Research, will be staging the 6th International UFO Congress.

A prestigious array of international speakers will be presenting a variety of papers at the Congress and these include such ufologists and researchers as: Cynthia Hind (Zimbabwe), Walt Andrus (USA), Jenny Randles (UK), Bertil Kuhleman (Sweden), John Spencer (UK), Thomas Bullard (USA), Paul Norman (Australia), Bertrand Meheust (France), and Eduardo Vincente (Italy). Besides latest UFO information from these people the Congress is proud to present well-known witnesses to UFO events who will be giving first hand accounts. These include: Charlie Hickson (USA-Witness to the 1973 Pascagoula event), Betty cash & Vicki Landrum (USA-The 1980 Cash/Landrum case) and Catherine Howard (USA-Contactee).

Regular updates on the Congress can be heard on BUFORA's UFOCALL (0898 121886) or on the IUNs UFO-LINE (0898 881907) (44p per minute peak/33p off peak & standard).

UFOLOGICAL DEGREE COURSE

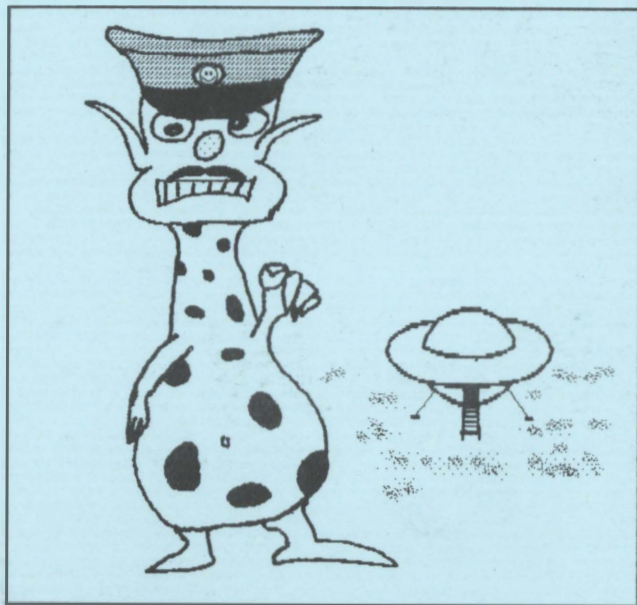
The first serious study of UFOs for a higher degree is being undertaken at the Manchester University by Mark Stephen Jones. The Contact(UK) team is already helping Mark in a small way, but he would like to hear from anyone who could help provide him with assistance in obtaining some of the rarer and expensive books he needs for his UFO study. (He has no sponser for this course.)

If you think you can help with this project in any way please contact:-

Mr Mark Stephen Jones,
 138, Parris Wood Road,
 Withington,
 MANCHESTER,
 M20 9RQ Tel 061 448 1980

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Get a friend to join. You'll be surprised how many people have seen something but were too embarrassed to tell anyone at the time.

We welcome any news, views, and comments from our readers.

Do you see or hear of UFOs in your area ? Then write to us.

Do you read of UFO sightings in your local newspaper ? Then write to us.

Do you have any views regarding our articles ? Then write to us.

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We need your support to collate all UFO reports. It's only by sharing information that we get the whole picture - enabling us to report it back to you!